

ROMANIA'S ASSENT TO THE EUROPEAN UNION – NATIONAL STRATEGY

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The historic context in which Romania's steps regarding the assent into the communitarian structures are joined, can be placed under the sign of profound changes who interfered in the Romanian society after 1989 such as: the building of a democratic society and the instauration of a market economy, and also under the sign of a contradictory defiance among the European Union. Romania is the first central and eastern European country who established official relationships with the European Community. Romania addend to the European Union on the 1-st of january, 2007.

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The EU principles and The Romanian objectives and criterions

The national strategy of preparation to the Romania adhesion to the Europe Union, enacted to Snagov July 1995, set out the standard stages and actions which attended to be adjusted in the approaching process by the common structures. Being aware of the fact that the delays signalized by the European Committee Approval in July 1997, Romania increased the rhythm of the economic and institutional reforms. The candidate statute to the adhesion got because of the European Council from Luxemburg, institutionalized with the emission of the negotiating and adhesion process to the E.U., marks a new degree of the relationships with the Union and involves the assume of major responsibilities to fulfill the criterions from Copenhagen, to alignment the ordinary norms and practice.

The adhesion partnership signed by Romania makes the key-element for the pre - adhesion consolidate strategy, enouncing the principles, objectives, and the acted priorities and mobilize in a unique background all forms of ordinary assistance.[2]

The actionable objective and priorities identification of Romania have to be

grounded on the realistic evaluation of the introduction degree of those criterions, concerning the conclusions of the European Union, part of the July 1997 Approval, reinstated to the Adhesion Partnership. So, synthetically speaking it's considered that the Romania tries to satisfy in their integrity the political criterions, made some meaningful progresses to create a viable economy, although it reclaims substantial efforts.

The major difficulties happen to the instauration to an authentic competitive climate; concomitantly, the essential elements haven't been exposed or took over of the common acquis, especially in the Internal Market field.

European Union makes a fated background to facilitate the member states the realization the internal and external policy objectives with the fulfilling and applying consistency of some fundamental principles which Romania assumes total amount.[1]

- the state principal and the law respect, with the establishing of one uniform legislative system and the assurance of the medium protection deriving from the common settlement;
- the respecting principle of the fundamental rights and freedoms of

man - judicial norm having universal value;

- the state social principle;
- the cultural pluralism;
- the subsidiary principle

The Copenhagen's European Council from June 1993, recognized that the adhesion represents the fundamental objective of the associates countries and established that the claimant countries can be Union members, as soon as they would be able to fulfill the member obligations satisfying some economical and political criterions. To Copenhagen was underlined the fact that in the integration moment, to the new candidates it's necessary that the European Union itself to have the capacity to absorb new members to keep the intern cohesion. The established criterions to Copenhagen anticipate as follows:

- the establishing of the institutions which guarantee the democracy, the state, human rights, respect to the minorities and those protection
- the existence of a functional market economy, as the capacity to handle the compete pressure and the market force from the interior of the Union
- the capacity of assume the obligations which follows form the quality of UE member , including the adhesion to the aim of political, economical, monetary union.

The UE statute achieving, in a time horizon as near, forms an absolute priority of the Romanian policy.

The Romanian desire to fit in EU, is the normal expression of the ideal identity, principles and values of it' s calling of democratic country, caught deep through traditions, culture and civilization in the European unique space.

The Romanian major objectives, in the adhesion perspective in the common structures refers to: [2]

- the policy system consolidation and the democratic institutions;
- the creation of an economic and social climate which can offer the maximum of satisfaction and benefits to its citizens ;
- the efficiency of the market economic structures and mechanisms;

- the reinforcement of the political economical, and cultural with the member states of the Europe Union with the candidate countries;
- the consolidation of the Romanian statute in European and international scene in stabilities terms and security.

Touching those objectives is a national desideratum, making an objective necessity and not only the simple premises for the European structures integration.

The Romanian priorities for the complete integration in EU

In the concordance with the sustained steps of Romania referring to the gradual rapprochement of the communitarian institution, imposing the precise definition of the priorities which the normal resultant makes the full integration and in a tome time horizon as approach in the European Union [3]

- a). the realizations of the reform procedure
 - The structural adjustment to the needs of the intern market of the Union and the common policy of the EU;
 - The reaching and consolidation of macro economic stability concerning the conditions creation for a durable economic development;
 - The acceleration of the structural economic adjustment to reclaim the delays in the field of the economical – social transformation ;
 - The applying of a firm monetary policy, non – inflation and of a fiscal policy capable to correct the budgetary deficit and to stimulate the economical activity orientate especially to export;
 - The regional and local development, the increase of the solidarity and the economic – social cohesion;
 - The attenuation of the unfavorable consequences in a social plan of the economic reforms, especially for the vulnerable ones;
 - The sending back of the social dialogue at a central and local level; the stimulation of the consolidation and the development in future of the civil society;
 - The legislative harmony (the undertake and the apply of the “acquis communautaire”) ;
 - The gradual fulfilling of the necessary convergence for the participation to the Economical and monetary Union;

- The alignment to the principles, the norms and the actions of the external policy, and the common security;
- The institutional and operational adjustment and the improving of the cooperation with the member and candidate states in the Justice and Internal Business field;
- A structural and functional reform of the public administration for the increasing of the efficiency and coherence of the administrative act, the reduce of the bureaucratize, the elimination of the disorder of the superposition of competence and the increasing the grade of compatibility with the administrations of the common countries;
- b). The development of the inform procedure of the Romanian public opinion to the Europe Union, of it's structure and functionality, of it's benefits and costs of this integration in Europe, about the steps and the Romanian authorities actions.

The benefit – cost report of the relations between Romania and Europe Union

The quality of EU member will have a major impact to all the life faces: economic, political and social. The economic involvement will register radical movements and in the political fields, the security, social and cultural.

From the policy perspective, the mechanisms of making the decisions will be reconstructed in one transfer value of competence to the communitarian institutions.

In the same time, Romania will benefit the possibility to take part in the background of the Union to the complex collective decisional procedures, in this case they can promote and protect better their interests.

Making a total, the main benefits, offered by the adhesion of the EU would be: [1]

- A stabile political and economical climate which would stimulate a durable development;
- Predictability and a increased stability of the economic medium ;
- The increasing of the competitively to the intern market which would lead to a motivation and stimulation of the economic native agents to increase the productivity, and the efficiency through the development of new services and

products , the introduction of the modern technologies and the decrease of the production costs;

- The development of the trade, an important stimulus for the national economy and the job market;
- The high access of the capital market and European investments, to the new equipments and informational systems, to the managerial “know how ” and the organizational techniques form the developmental countries;
- The presence of the Romanian economic agents to a unique market of grate sizes and with a great importance;
- The important opportunities offered by the implementation of the Economical and Monetary Union;
- The reinforcement through the integration in the PESC mechanisms ;
- The opportunity to take part plenary for taking the decisions, viewing the next configuration of the Europe;
- The increase of the prestige and the consolidation of the Romanian statute in the relationships with other state – actors both on politic and economic field;
- The getting by the Romanians the rights of the European citizenship;
- The perspectives of the professional perfection and the access to the European work market for the Romanian citizens

To these direct advantages it's added as a corollary the cost in terms as “lost opportunities” which would generate the non adhesion of the Romania to the European Union:

- The isolation and the removal from the processes of taking the decisions, from the PESC mechanisms, involving the difficulties and costs for the autonomous impute to the political and economic scene;
- The economic isolation of Romania, in the conditions in which EU has almost 60% from the Romanian exterior commerce;
- The restraint of the access possibilities of the Romanian products to the common market;
- The increase of the Romanian products vulnerability in front of the commercial protection measures and the technical

obstacles practiced by EU for the rest of countries ;

- The increase of the economic difference between Romania and the rest of countries which will adhere to EU, because of the impossibility to benefit the common development fund;
- The decrease of alignment chances in perspective to the common "acquis", regarding that the common integration develops continually ;
- The difficulties to obtain the consensus to the UE level to adhesion of the other candidate countries, in the conditions of increasing the number of the member states of EU;
- The decrease of possibilities in Romania to develop a competitive agriculture as fallowed of non integration on time in the agricultural policy common mechanisms;

Regarding to the costs which must be taken for the economy adhesion and of the Romanian society to the Europeans standards, it must be excel that those sacrifices and efforts are inherent in the actual transition stage, it cannot be determined arbitrary by the EU exigency, making the reform price vital for the Romania's performance.

The Romania adhesions treat to the Europe Union

Signed at the April 25, 2005 at Luxembourg, the adhesion treat anticipates the Romania and Bulgaria adhesion to the Europe Union. This reflects the conditions to the Romania (and Bulgaria) to the Europe Union and represents the integral result of the negotiation process of those 31 chapters. [4]

Through the adhesion treat, the constitutive treats of the Union become integrate part of the Romania legislation.

In the conditions of the adhesion to EU, the supremacy principle of the common right to the intern right will be applied in Romania also.

The adhesion treat is directly applicable to all the citizens of Romania creating rights and obligations for them.

In contrast with the 10 member states which adhered May the 1st 2004, Romania and Bulgaria will adhere through the adhere treat and to the treat of the instituting of the constitution for Europe, if that is ratify from all the member states till the effective adhesion date of the Romania and Bulgaria. In this context the Adhesion treat of Romania and Bulgaria contains the necessary adaptation brought to the institution treat of the European Constitution.

It were redacted in the same time a adhere act and a adhere Protocol. The adhere act contains the changes brought through the Romania and Bulgaria adhesion to the Europe Union of the constitutive treats in present in use: The treat concerning the European Union, the institutive treat of the European community, and the Institutive treat of the European Community of the atomic energy. (EURATOM). The adhesion Protocol adapts the Constitutional Treat to make the Romania and Bulgaria adhesion possible to this document. The act and the protocol has in principle the same contain (differs only the referring to the European constitutional texts, respective, the treat instituting the European community and the treat regarding to the European Union). The act and the protocol will come into alternatively, once with the Institution treat of the European Constitution .[4]

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